

INTELLIGENCE

50X1-HUM

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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100 mm Cannon

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1. The Soviets have developed a 100 mm cannon (divizionnaya pushka) which can also be used for direct fire as an anti-tank gun.

it is a heavy piece with a limited angle of elevation. At its effective range, this cannon will penetrate 20 mm of armor. The cannon uses hollow charge ammunition, and a very powerful weapon.

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85 mm Cannon

2. The Soviets have perfected an 85 mm cannon to replace the 76 mm gun previously in use. This gun, drawn by a jeep or truck, is mounted on rubber tires and is capable of high speed mobility. The Soviets have developed a new jeep for towing this type of gun which has a wider wheel span than the US Willys to avoid turning over and, with the increased stability, can develop more power.

100 mm Antiaircraft Gun

3. The newest batteries of 100 mm antiaircraft guns are organized in units of eight pieces per battery. Radar tracking devices are set 400 meters away from the guns, and there is one radar device for every four guns. The guns are entirely radar controlled with automatic tracking and firing devices. The radar operators operate each group of four guns from their positions with no other help except for the loading of the guns. These guns fire with great accuracy, but the technical details are unknown the guns are well made, very powerful, and date from about 1950. These guns are officially described as the 100 mm AA Guns, Radar Controlled.

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Soviet Tanks

4. The new T-34 tank is armed with a 100 mm gun instead of the 85 mm gun, and does not have such angular structural features as it previously did; its turret shape now resembles that of the JS-3, like a mushroom top, and is made of a single casting.

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This turret, thus, presents a lower silhouette for overall height than before.

5. The T-44 tank is a new improved model of the T-34. The armament has been standardized as a 100 mm gun and there has been a considerable increase in the armor plate in the front and in the side armor. The turret, as in the new T-34, is pancaked-shaped. The T-44 has superseded the T-34 as organizational equipment in the USSR.
6. The T-54 tank is a further improvement over the T-44, and the whole series is based on the basic features of the T-34. The T-54 has a more powerful engine, increased armor strength, increased armament, and a streamlined, low silhouette, flat turret of a solid casting design. The T-54 tank is in existence in numbers and may be in mass production, but as yet it has not replaced the T-34s in all tank units. 50X1-HUM
7. The JS-2 and JS-3 tanks are out of production and have been superseded by the JS-4 tank, which has been in production since 1951. Its armament is still the 122 mm gun. 50X1-HUM
8. The trend is to equip Soviet tanks with devices which permit them to operate at night with complete visibility without illumination 50X1-HUM

#### Soviet Anti-Tank Weapons

9. The Soviet RPG (Ruchnoy Protivotankoviy Granatomet) is a one-man tube, similar to the US bazooka or the Panzerfaust. It is about 120 cm long and works on the rocket principle as a recoilless weapon with a flashback. This weapon is effective at least from 100 to 200 meters. The operator has a strap to steady the weapon on his shoulder and to carry it; there is a front curved shoulder support on the lower side, and rear and front sights. The operator usually carries a bag with three rounds of RPG ammunition. Because of his proximity to the target, the operator would not have time to fire more than three rounds. The operator simply takes his position, loads the ammunition from the rear, steadies the tube on his shoulder by means of the handle, aims through the rear and front sights, and fires.
10. The Soviet SPG (Stankoviy Protivotankoviy Granatomet) is mounted on a wheeled undercarriage, which is hand-drawn by a crew of three men to its firing position. The SPG tube is slightly longer than that of the RPG, possibly as long as 150 cm; and the diameter is also larger than that of the RPG. The SPG is equipped with a towbar to move it into firing position. It has shields on either side, flared back at a fairly steep angle, with the ends jutting backwards parallel with the tube. The shield is approximately three to four cm thick. Of the crew of three, one is the crew chief, one the ammunition loader, and the other sights and fires the weapon from a prone position to one side of the tube to the rear, clear of the back-flash area. The SPG can penetrate any tank armor and is effective at longer ranges than the RPG. It has a front and rear sight. The shield is effective as protection against shell fragment small arms fire. 50X1-HUM

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12. There is a special chemical warfare academy in Moscow which gives a six-year course in chemical warfare. The formal name of the academy is the Voenno-Khimicheskaya Akademiya imeni --- ( ) this may possibly be Dzerzhinskogo). Troops are always equipped with gas masks both for training and expected combat. The training of troops in chemical warfare is of the simplest nature and consists of the following: the use of the gas mask, the chemical neutralization of weapons, area neutralization, and techniques of passing through contaminated areas. Exposure to gas is sometimes included in the training.

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